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April 29, 1921, Temperature 74

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Barometres 29.90 Rainfall 0.54 inch.

Humidity 89

April 29, 1920, Temperature 68

No. 18,245.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921.

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We have a stock of Pocket and
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THAT SATISFY!

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

"NEW GERMAN PROPOSALS UNSATISFACTORY."

FURTHER OCCUPATION PROBABLE.

PREMIER DISDAINS PARLIAMENT'S ASSENT.

LONDON, April 28.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Lloyd George said that the new German proposals were thoroughly unsatisfactory and inadequate. Replying to supplementary questions whether this meant that Britain was committed to further occupation in Germany, the Premier said that the House would have an opportunity of expressing judgment during the debate on the Foreign Office estimates on May 5; but he disagreed with the view that representatives of the Government could not commit the country as regards a particular course of action. He doubted whether the decision of the Supreme Council would be taken before May 2 or 3 and reiterated his previous statement as regards the Westphalian coalfields. A motion by Commr. Keenworthy to debate "the Government's refusal to seek the assent of Parliament before commencing with further occupation of Germany" was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

OCCUPATION OF THE RHUR PROBABLE.

LONDON, April 28.

The new German proposals in the first place are not fully comprehensible in British official circles owing to obscurity. They are now regarded merely as a clumsy reshuffle of the London proposals. Therefore they are not acceptable. According to a Washington message the State Department is awaiting receipt of an indication of the Allies' attitude towards the German proposals before replying to Berlin. A Paris message states that the French Government has asked the Government for an assurance that it will not deliver the German note without the approval of the Allies, adding that the proposals are not acceptable to France and that occupation of the Ruhr region becomes more and more probable but cannot be carried out for a week after it is decided on in agreement.

LONDON, April 28.

In the House of Commons, Lieut.-Commr. Hilton Young, replying to Mr. Hogge, said that the 152 milliard gold marks fixed by the Reparations Commission to be paid by Germany did not include an estimated sum of £250,000,000 to be reimbursed by Germany under article 232 in respect of Belgium's debt to the Allies. He added that the Commission's decision had been conveyed to Germany.

LONDON, April 29.

Reuter learns that a semi-official message from a French source states that a agreement among the Allies is becoming still more complete as regards the German situation. Allied experts after examination of figures believe that occupation of the Ruhr will yield one and a half to two milliards gold marks annually.

IRISH ESTIMATES.

PREMIER'S IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

READY FOR OVERTURES.

LONDON, April 28.

In the House of Commons, introducing the supplementary Irish estimates, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the withdrawal of the auxiliary police from Ireland was not contemplated. He ridiculed the suggestion that these British officers were responsible for the present disorder. He added that the authorities had captured documents showing a plot to interfere with the Belfast water supply and other outrages with a view to interfering with the elections in North Ireland, but the Government had resolved that the elections should be held in both north and south on May 24.

LATER.

Considerable importance is attached in parliamentary circles to the concluding parts of the speech made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the Irish estimates in which he again affirmed his willingness to discuss the Irish problem with an authorised representative of Irish opinion. The Prime Minister read remarks which were framed after consultation with Mr. Balfour believed to be interpretable in connection with Lord Derby's recent visit to Dublin. He offered to see any Sinn Féin member of Parliament not suspected of murder, of which there were only about four, on any subject of public importance without any preliminary conditions as regards policy or opinion. The member who came could put any proposals. It would be the Government's responsibility whether they accepted or rejected them. (Cheers.)

GERMAN WAR CRUELTY.

CHEMICAL WORKS CASE INVESTIGATED.

LONDON, April 28.

A further case of German war atrocities was investigated at Bow Street to-day when evidence was given on charges against Neumann of cruelty to British prisoners at Pommersdorf chemical works in 1917 and 1918. It was announced that Neumann was in custody in Germany and that Trinke who was in Poland had not yet been arrested. Witnesses said that the accused used rifles, bayonets, and fists in attacking prisoners already suffering from the fumes of the chemicals with which they were working.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

HOME GOVERNMENT ALIVE TO CHINESE INTEREST.

LONDON, April 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commr. Bellairs, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that no written representation had been received from the Chinese Government regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance since the Prime Minister's answer to Capt. Wedgwood-Benn on June 10 last year. The Government was alive to the interest of the Chinese Government and people in the matter but did not consider publication would serve a useful purpose.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL FOR SEATTLE.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Saito, secretary of the Japanese Embassy has been appointed consul at Seattle.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 1/8
To-day's opening rate 2/6 1/8

CHINA COAST.

SHIPPING PERSONALS.

LATEST CHANGES.

Captain H. Sutor, of the "Kansu," is on leave.
Mr. D. Williams, chief officer, "Soochow," has gone acting master, "Kansu."
Mr. F. H. Jenne, chief officer, "Hsin Peking," has gone chief officer, "Soochow."
Mr. J. W. Lamont, second officer, "Singan," has gone chief officer, "Hsin Peking."
Mr. A. McEwan, third engineer, "Hsin Peking," has gone third engineer, "Tientsin." Mr. E. McGiven, third engineer, "Tientsin," is on leave.
Mr. G. W. Clark, second engineer, "Szechuen," has gone third engineer, "Hsin Peking."
Mr. W. Carrick has been appointed third engineer, "Kansu."
Mr. P. Lewis, third engineer, "Chinkiang," is on leave.
Mr. A. J. Johnson, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Wingsang."
Mr. J. G. Melling, second officer, "Luenho," is on reserve.
Mr. W. Crosbie, chief engineer, "Yusang," has gone chief engineer, "Wosang."
Mr. A. M. Scott, chief engineer, "Wosang," has gone chief engineer, "Yusang."
Mr. H. G. Appleby, second officer, "Kiangyu," has gone acting chief officer, "Kaho."
Mr. V. G. Yasreboff has been appointed second officer, "Kiangteen."
Mr. W. Spanasky has been appointed second officer, "Kiangyu."
Mr. H. Beveridge, from leave, has gone superintendy second engineer, "Kiangyu."
Mr. T. Shiritt, second engineer, "Kiangwah," has gone second engineer, "Kwangshah."
Mr. M. C. Tapia, third engineer, "Kwangshah," has gone third engineer, "Feiching."
Mr. F. Precedelsky has been appointed fourth engineer, "Kiangwah."
Mr. A. Auld has been appointed fourth engineer, "Kiangsin."
Mr. D. S. Whyte, second engineer, "Kaiping," has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.
Mr. J. McNicol has been appointed second engineer, "Kaiping."

"ACCIDENTS" IN KOWLOON.

ONCE BITTEN TWICE SHY.

SEAMAN GOES ASHORE ARMED.

A seaman named Anthony Opini-fis, from the s.s. "Montague," was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with having been drunk and incapable in Connaught Road Central last night, and with having had in his possession a loaded revolver.
The defendant admitted having been drunk but declared he could not say whether or not he was incapable. With regard to the revolver, he said: "I suppose if the police say I had it, I must have it, although I do not remember having it. I identify the gun as my property alright, but cannot remember bringing it ashore."
The Magistrate: Why do you carry a revolver?
Defendant: I had intended to go to Kowloon, and as a matter of fact did go there by launch to meet a party. When I was in Kowloon seven years ago, I met with an "accident," and I have carried firearms since for self-protection. I don't remember anything after I got intoxicated. I will admit that that is no excuse for me or any civilised person.
Inspector Moore, who prosecuted, said that the revolver was loaded in four chambers. The other two contained empty cartridges.
The defendant said that he had discharged one of the bullets on board the ship.
The Inspector continued that as the result of a telephone message, Sergeant Simson was sent to Connaught Road at 10 p.m., yesterday. The defendant was found asleep under the verandah of a house opposite the Yau-mai Ferry Wharf. A detective sergeant who had arrived on the scene before Sergeant Simson, had relieved the defendant of the revolver. The Inspector said that he took a serious view of the case as in his state the defendant might have shot at and injured someone. He asked for a heavy penalty as a warning to other ship's people not to bring firearms ashore.
The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$3 on the first charge and \$200 or two months' on the other. The revolver was confiscated.

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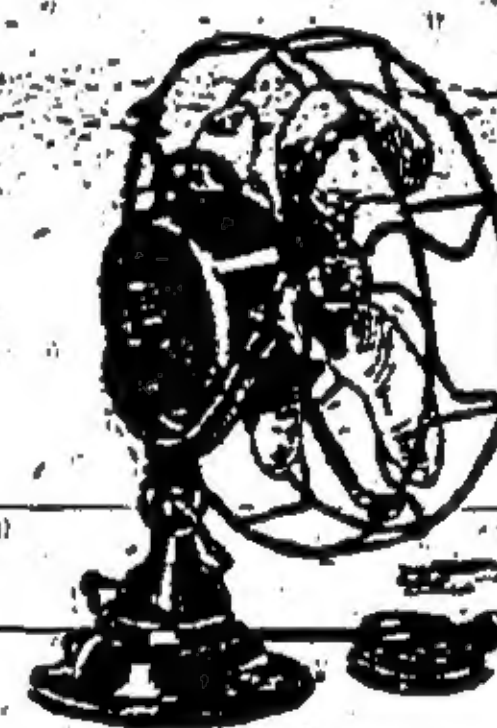
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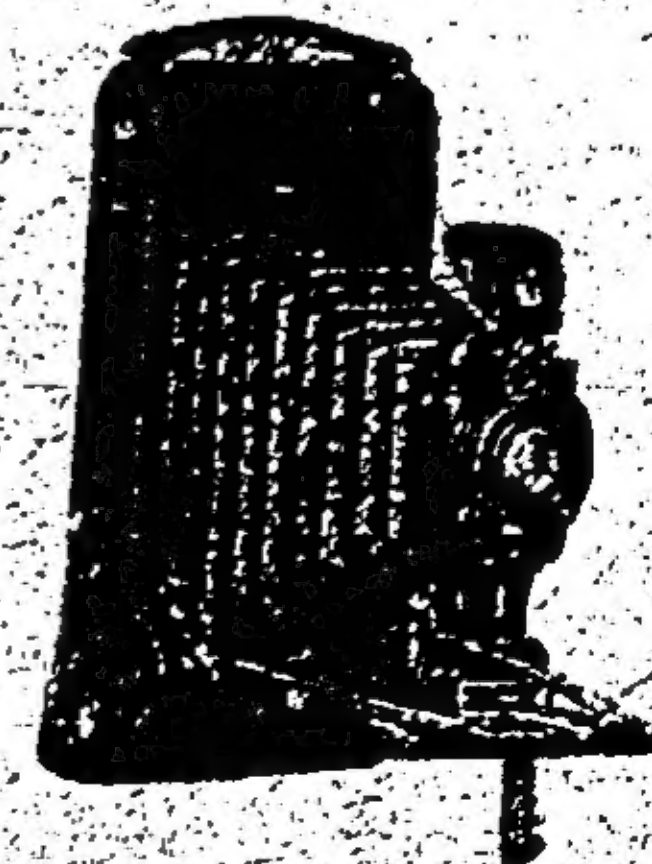
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LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

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SATURDAY, April 30, 1921.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 23 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(For Account of the Concerned).

25 Bales "Blue Stripe" Gunnies (21 lbs.)

and afterwards at No. 51 Godown

25 Bales Heavy Coes "Green Stripe" Gunnies (21 lbs.)

25 Bales Liverpool Twill, 3 Blue Stripe Gunnies, 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 lbs. (8 x 8).

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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on

SATURDAY, April 30, 1921.

at 12 o'clock (noon).

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

5 cases Coloured Woolen Yarn 3 ply

Röde Wheeling.

6 pieces White Drills.

1 case Chocolate.

(to be put up in lots suitable to purchasers).

30 cases Ceylon Tea.

15 rolls Black Wire Mesh 50" x 150"

400 lbs. Greasy Packing.

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LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

on

MONDAY, May 23, 1921.

commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the Premises of the China Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. LOWE,

The Plant of the above mentioned Company.

Comprising all the Machinery, Tools, Spares, etc.

(To be put up in one Lot: Should the property be not disposed of in this manner, the plant will be sold piecemeal).

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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DEMOCRACY TO-DAY.

FACTS, FACTS, FACTS.

LORD BRYCE'S NEW BOOK.

The fruit of many years' inquiry, travel, reflection, and practical experience of affairs is given to the world by the publication, after long delays, of Lord Bryce's "Modern Democracies" (Macmillan, 50s. net). The two volumes comprising this work amount together to well over 1,000 pages. "It is Facts that are needed," the author declares with emphasis. "Facts, Facts, Facts," and, as will be seen, he has spared no pains to supply this need, says *The Times*. Yet for all its bulk this is not a heavy book. Lord Bryce has a style and a habit of mind that make the deserts of constitutional discussion blossom like the rose. Now by a passage of grave and sustained beauty, now by some felicitous phrase dropped by the way (such as the allusion of the rural communities of the Alpine cantons, appearing in the 13th century like tiny flowers beside the hills of melting snow), he rewards and refreshes the reader who keeps him faithful company through the prickly scrub of facts and formulas. Often the best of these sayings will be found tucked away in small print at the bottom of the page. There was a medieval teacher who earned the title "Master of the Sentences"; Lord Bryce might be called the "Master of the Foot notes."

"Modern Democracies" is a work both of theory and description. Of its three main divisions, the first deals with the general features of democratic government. The second studies in all the actual working of six chosen democracies—France, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand—with brief chapters also on the Republics of antiquity and Athens, and the Republics of Spanish America. The latest section draws together the general conclusions resulting from the investigation. The author reveals himself throughout as the apologist of democracy, though never as its blind partisan. There are moments when (deceived, it may be, by the ease of style) we are inclined to wonder if a powerful critic of democratic government—a Maine, for instance, or a Maurras—would be quite just to silence by Lord Bryce's artillery. Yet it cannot be denied that the championing of democracy with those of the democracy and oligarchy respectively, is a judicial statement of immense strength based as it is at every point on "facts" to which the author's faith is pinned.

The present moment is one at which the victory of democratic principles at first sight seems well assured. Of the new States that have sprung up in Europe since 1918, ten, Lord Bryce notes, have given or

are giving themselves democratic institutions. At the same time it would be blindness to deny that democracy is threatened with grave perils. Lord Bryce calls attention to the fact that the extravagant hopes of the benefits of democracy entertained by idealists of the age of Mazzini have ended in disillusionment. They led men to hope that democracy could bring about a state of human felicity which it is beyond the power of any system of government to compass. History suggests a danger which appears to haunt the author of this treatise more than any other of the risks to which democracy is exposed. This danger is indifference. "The extension of the functions of government," Lord Bryce thinks, "and the increasing magnitude and complexity of the subjects falling within these functions, have not elicited a corresponding will to serve the community on the part of those best fitted to serve it."

Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans find it so natural a thing that men should be interested in politics that they assume men will always be so interested. But it is really true—so students of history will ask—that this interest can be counted on to last? For a thousand years, after the days of the last republicans of Rome, the most civilized people of Europe cared nothing for politics and left government in the hands of their kings or chiefs. Greek democracy had been destroyed by force more than a century earlier, and little regret was expressed at its extinction. "No one thought of trying to revive free self-government in Italy or Greece or around the coast of the Aegean; where hundreds of republics had bloomed and died. . . . The thing did happen; and whatever has happened may happen again. Peoples that had known and prized political freedom resigned it, did not much regret it and forgot it. Is this fear but a momentary yielding to that pessimism of experience" against which Lord Bryce tells us that he has been on his guard? The author ends on a fine note of confidence: "Hope, often disappointed but always renewed, is the anchor by which the ship that carries democracy and its fortunes will have to ride out this latest storm [the shock of the war and its consequences], as it has ridden out many storms before. Democracy will never perish till after hope has expired."

No Government demands so much from the citizen as democracy, and none gives so much back. Lord Bryce writes thus cheerfully at the close of his monumental work, published in two weeks. The book is the fruit of many years of personal observation, and inquiry in many lands, and must long remain the standard treatise upon the subject with which it deals. To democrats whose faith may have been clouded by the events of

BURGLARY AT MUSEUM.

HISTORIC RELICS STOLEN.

The Bologna Museum Risorgimento, one of the most important in Italy, has been broken into by thieves and robbed of a famous diamond and pearl collar of the Order of the Two Sicilies, worth half a million lire gold (£20,000), the Grand Cordon of the Iron Crown of the Kingdom of Italy, and the historic arms presented by Napoleon to Prince Joachim Murat, together with other precious historic relics. Among the objects stolen is a sword presented to Prince Murat by Napoleon which had a solid gold handle incrustated with canes, worth by weight alone 20,000, and a belt presented by the City of Paris to Prince Murat in gold and mother-of-pearl, worth half a million lire, besides a scimitar, with solid gold handle and gold sheath inlaid with mother-of-pearl, worth some 100,000 lire.

Suspicion falls on two visitors who obtained admission with a special ticket, and were accompanied by the custodian, who, at their request, opened the room containing these treasures. He proposed to take them into other rooms of the museum, but after they had had a full explanation of the valuable treasures they declined to visit the upper floor of the building, and remained an entire hour, apparently studying the precious objects. On the following day, which was free to the public, they were again seen, and remained a long time in the same room, but caused no suspicion then, as it was supposed they were experts. One is aged about 30 and the other about 20, and the police are making an active search. The thieves succeeded in entering the museum at night, probably by false keys, or else they remained concealed, and broke open the glass-covered cases containing the treasures with the butt of a musket, also a Murat relic.

recent history, it will come as a tonic, for after all his wanderings Viscount Bryce still holds that "Democracy will never perish till after Hope has expired."

Less, he thinks, has been achieved than modern reformers expected, "but nothing has happened to destroy the belief that among the citizens of free countries the sense of duty and the love of peace will grow steadily stronger."

The experiment has not failed, for the world, after all, is a better place than it was under other kinds of government, and the faith that it may be made better still survives. Without faith nothing is accomplished, and Hope is the mainspring of Faith.

Throughout the course of history every winter of despondency has followed by a joyous springtime of hope.

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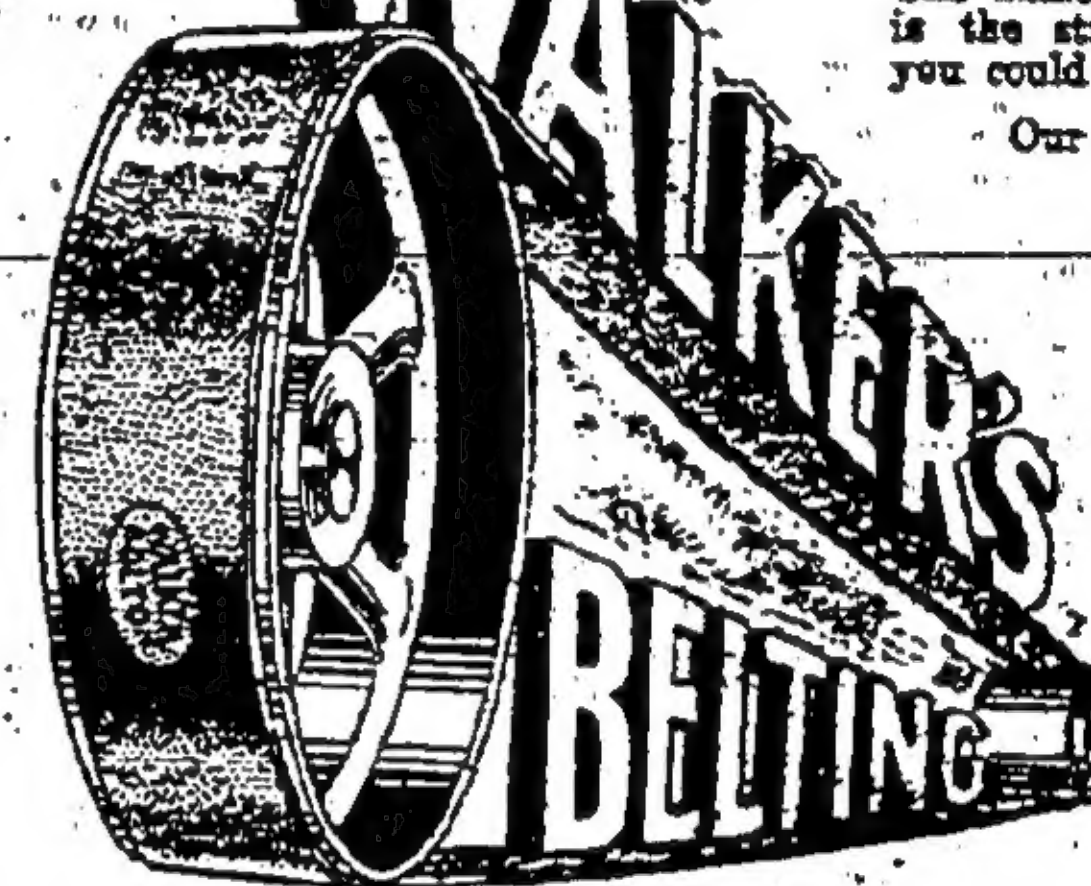
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MARRIAGE.

BERAHA-PAHOMOVA.—On April 21, 1921, at Shanghai, Matheo T. Beraha to Alia Pahomova.

DEATH.

GROAT.—On April 21, 1921, at Shanghai, Sarah Mildred Groat, mother of Mrs. Thomas Freeman, aged 66 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921.

RECLAMATION, RECLAME.

There should be an accent over the first e of that second word, because it's French, but with capital letters it isn't done. We want it "trés-gravement" pronounced, with an ear for its journalistic meaning, although we fear we shall not enjoy the réclame to which our enterprise entitled us. This announcement is not made in a stringing spirit, but with the cynical resignation of those accustomed to abuse and hardship and the worst of jobs.

It occurred to us some time ago to tell the public all about the Prays East Reclamation scheme, and to tell 'em right. This meant a costly map. It also meant official permission and information. All these things we did arrange for. We got official permission and information, and undertook to submit proofs before publication. When they did not come back, we asked for them, only to be blandly informed that they had been sent to the office of another newspaper! The China Mail claims no monopoly of official information, but it

does claim ownership in its own proofs of its own articles. The reader in the issue now in his hands has the article mentioned, and can judge for himself if it is as good as we think it is.

We ought, having taken the initiative and done a lot of work (with official assistance for which we are grateful) to have had what the journalists call a "scop." But the official carelessness, or whatever it was, that sent the China Mail proofs to the office of another newspaper, has robbed us of our distinct and easily recognizable right to priority of publication. It has more than once been represented to us that we would make fewer mistakes if we would only approach the Government in the first instance for information. This incident does not greatly encourage us to act upon the hint.

Item, Government officials never seem to understand that newspapers must be produced in a hurry. Item, by hemming and hawing and dilly-dallying they sometimes give the impression that they think newspapers should not be produced at all.

Item, things as little peeling secrecy as the state of the weather they pretend to regard as official secrets—what should patently be public information is sometimes doled out in the manner of a miser piling his bills.

The article is very well put together; it is new and interesting; we submit it to the reader with every confidence that it will be appreciated, even though the bloom of freshness has been so ruthlessly rubbed off it.

By a queer irony of fate, our property was misdirected and misdelivered by an official whom we had recently praised for his "genius for organization." Not only did he direct it wrongly, but when we were enquiring anxiously for it he told us that he had sent it to the Telegraph whereas in fact he had sent it to the Post! And he supposed no harm had been done.

The Post lifted from our article the meat and juice of it, and published it yesterday morning. We have instructed the young man who wrote it for us to send a bill to the Post. It is up to them to pay him something for his work.

As for the poor old China Mail, it gets nothing, neither réclame nor apology nor compensation. It is simply supposed that no harm has been done.

We hope that "Adversarius" does not hear of it, that's all. If our old friend learns how we have been done by and done, he will certainly want to be more vituperative and vehemently vitriolic than we think the occasion requires.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The approaching wedding is announced of Mr. G. A. Caccace to Mrs. Catherine Hunter, of Quarry Bay.

Reports circulated in Shanghai to the effect that Shanghai ricksha coolies were about to go on strike were disproved on inquiries made at reliable sources. The rumour was probably only an echo of the Tientsin ricksha coolies' strike.

Among the passengers who sailed by the "Empress of Russia" yesterday were Sir Ellis Kadorie, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Rev. Fr. L. Robert, Messrs. H. P. White, R. J. Patterson, D. K. Blair, F. B. L. Bowley, A. Forbes, T. R. Chassels, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smyth, Mrs. and Miss A. Stevenson, Mrs. G. Sachse, also Mr. and Mrs. Banbury and Mr. H. B. Graybill of Canton and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clements of Shanghai.

It is surprising to find a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, who has adorned at body for some 20 years or so, asking the authority for the statement that no debate is allowed on the first reading of a bill before Council. The question of procedure arose in the Straits Council a few meetings ago and was quickly settled by reference to the Standing Orders, observes the Straits Times.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—that they have received a telegram from their Singapore Office that a Straits Settlements Loan 1921 of \$20 millions will be issued on May 2, 1921, bearing interest at 7 per cent. p.a., payable half yearly, free of tax other than death duties. Issue price 100 per cent. repayable at par on May 1, 1926.

A remarkable experiment has been performed by Dr. Ratten, surgeon superintendent of the Hobart General Hospital, in transplanting a gland from a woman to another, insane, with the result that the patient became normal and has remained so since, the operation being performed a month ago. Dr. Ratten declined to say whether the gland was from a living woman or what sort. He said though he was more than satisfied with the result it was too early to make prophecies. Four doctors had examined the woman and had agreed that failing a cure by operation she would have to go to a mental hospital.

The very large consignments of whisky which are being exported to Canada, it is presumed for consumption in the U.S.A., have not escaped the attention of the Government, and a correspondent understands the matter has been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. Probably, before long, if this trade continues, and there appears every prospect of its so doing, a step will be taken to restrict the export of any spirit in abnormal quantities. As spirit exported pays no duty, this extraordinary development in the whisky trade to Canada means a very serious loss to the British Exchequer.

The Cabinet has instructed the Board of Trade to prepare a bill for the purpose of dealing with banks and safeguarding depositors. In pursuance of this the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board (Sir P. Lloyd George) has had several conferences with bankers on the subject, and they have considered a scheme under which a bank will be defined as an institution which receives deposits repayable on demand by cheque. All such banks, it is proposed, shall have frequent audits of its accounts by independent auditors chosen from a panel selected annually by the banks. The scheme, it is said, has been well received by the bankers, who are to hold a further meeting to put the final touches to it. The bill will then be introduced into the House of Commons.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

At Sookmoo Valley yesterday, the annual athletic sports meeting of the Wiltshire Regiment was held in the presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering which included the families of the men. Many friends of the officers of the regiment took advantage of the advertised invitation and spent a very enjoyable afternoon. Men of the Navy were also present in full force.

Soon after the commencement, a slight drizzle set in but this did not affect the proceedings which went off without a hitch. Competition was keen throughout and some very close and exciting races were witnessed.

Much interest was centered in such novel events as the four-legged race, the Miller and Sweep contest, and the ricksha bending race, all of which provided much fun.

The Championship of the meet went to Lieut. Moore who is to be congratulated on his performance which showed that he was no mean sprinter. He thoroughly deserved the prize.

The Regimental Shield was won by "B" Company which obtained a total of 54 points. "D" Company was second with 45 points to its credit.

The enjoyment of the afternoon was greatly enhanced by music played by the Regimental Band under Bandmaster J. W. Eaton.

RESULTS.

The following are the results:—100 yds.: 1. Lt. Bevan; 2. Lt. Moore; 3. Corporal Flannan. Potato race: 1. Corporal Lancaster; 2. Lt. Corporal Trivett; 3. Pte. Hawkes. Cigarette lighting race: 1. Pte. Warren; 2. Pte. Clarkson; 3. Pte. Webb.

220 yds.: 1. Lt. Bevan; 2. Corporal Flannan; 3. Lt. Moore; 4. Pte. Jones. Sergeants' race: 1. Sgt. Whitbread; 2. Sgt. Dawes; 3. Sgt. Evans. Old soldiers' race (limited to corporals and privates who enlisted before 4-8-11): 1. Pte. Mead; 2. Lt. Corporal Norris; 3. Corporal Lane.

Long jump: 1. Sgt. Whitbread; 2. Lt. Moore; 3. Lt. Bevan; 4. Corporal Amor. Distance 19' 2". Half mile: 1. Lt. Corporal Realf; 3. Lt. Moore; 3. Pte. Usher; 3. Pte. Hawkes. Time 2:18 2-5 sec.

Boys' race—1. Boy Middleton; 2. Boy Johnson; 3. Boy Small.

Inter-Company relay race (one officer, C.S.M., C.Q.M.S., Sergeant, Corporal, Lieut. Corporal, Private and a boy):—1. D. Co.; 2. C. Co.; 3. B. Co. Time 3:34 4-5 sec.

Throwing the cricket ball—1. Sgt. Gorton; 2. Lt. Corporal Trivett; 3. Pte. Mead; 4. Pte. Bushnell. Distance 86 yards 4 inches.

Children's race for boys—1. Harry Reynolds; 2. Arthur Balchin; 3. Lionel Chesley. One mile—1. Lt. Corporal Realf; 2. Pte. Usher; 3. Lt. Corporal Britton. Time 5:13 1-5 sec.

Band race—1. Pte. Mead; 2. Pte. Jones; 3. Pte. N. Roach. Four-legged race—1. Bandsman Jones; 2. Lt. Corporal Phillip; 3. Corporal Lane.

1 mile—1. Sgt. Dawes; 2. Lt. Moore; 3. Lt. Bevan; 4. Pte. Warren. Ladies' artist's purse—1. Lt. Bingham; 2. Sgt. Holdman; 3. Major Bagnall.

High Jump—1. Lt. Corporal Amor; 2. Lt. Corporal Norman; 3. Sgt. Whitbread; 4. E. Corporal Rodgers. Height 5 feet 6 inches.

One mile race (open to British Army, Navy and Volunteers)—1. Maiz; 2. Ramsay; 3. Morrison; 4. Lt. Corporal Realf.

Sack race—1. Pte. Turner; 2. Boy Johnson; 3. Lt. Corporal Britton. Hurdles—1. Lt. Corporal Amor; 2. Lt. Corporal Norman; 3. Lt. Moore; 4. Corporal Lancaster.

Root race (ammunition boots)—1. Pte. Jowers; 2. Pte. Dadd; 3. Pte. Brown.

Inter-Company relay race—1. B. Co.; 2. D. Co.; 3. C. Co. Officers' race—1. Major Timmis; 2. Lt. Dodginton; 3. Major Law.

Throwing the bomb—1. Lt. Corporal Kelsey; 2. Lt. Corporal Amor; 3. Pte. Wootten; 4. Lt. Farmer.

Half mile (open to European residents of the Colony)—1. Capt. Davies (R.G.A.); 2. Mair (H.K.V.C.); 3. Ramsay (V.R.C.).

Miller and Sweep—1. Boy Bosch; 2. Lt. Corporal Purton.

Ricksha bending race—1. Corporal Lancaster; 2. Bombardier Watson; 3. Lt. Farmer.

Children's race for girls—1. E. Haigh; 2. Irene Williams; 3. M. Blumden.

Obstacle race—1. Pte. Burdett; 2. Sgt. Dawes; 3. Pte. Warren; 4. Pte. Webb.

Tug of war—1. Sergeants. Consolation race—1. Lt. Corporal Drew; 2. Lt. Corporal Nye; 3. Pte. Pritchard.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW STAMP ORDINANCE.

TO OPERATE FROM MAY 2.

After our report of yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council closed.

The Attorney-General introduced a new clause, No. 45, to provide that the Ordinance shall come into operation on the 1st of May, 1921. He said he understood the intention was to take the third reading of the Bill on Saturday, at a formal meeting of the Council, and the Bill would be gazetted in a *Gazette Extraordinary*.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I suppose, Mr. Attorney-General, there is no objection to the Bill coming into force on a Sunday?

The Attorney-General said he did not think so. His Excellency: Make it Monday, the 2nd day of May. This was agreed to.

THE SCHEDULE.

Heading No. 1. Adjudication fee (to be paid on the requisition or other application for adjudication).

The Attorney-General said that a representation had been made by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that the fee of \$10 was too high and he moved that it be reduced to \$5.

His Excellency (to Mr. Lau Chu-pak): Will you second that?

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak: I think it is still too high. Every time a Chinese goes to the Stamp Office and asks for a document to be stamped he has to pay \$5.

His Excellency: I understand the collector is always ready to help in a case of that kind. Where any formal adjudication is applied for then he has to pay. Where no formal adjudication is applied for there is no charge whatever.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs said it was only in a case of a dispute that adjudication was applied for. Chinese who asked for an opinion were always given it. On adjudication—one paid, but not for merely asking advice.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak: In that case, I withdraw my objection. The heading, as amended, was approved.

Heading No. 5, relating to "agreement for the sale of property" was omitted and subsequent headings were re-numbered accordingly.

LETTERS OF CREDIT. Heading No. 12, re-numbered 10, relating to Bills of Exchange.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to sub-clause 4 exempting letters of credit granted in the Colony and drawn out of the Colony. He said: It has been suggested to me that this does not act quite fairly. I would point out that if it is found not to cover what it is intended to cover, exemption can be made by Regulation at any time.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak: The Chinese want to know if letters of credit include private letters authorizing people on the mainland to pay sums of money to people in the country—private individuals or firms—suppose I write to Canton asking a firm or private individual to pay a certain sum of money to a friend or a member of my family, do you call that a letter of credit?

The Attorney-General: I should imagine that is not a letter of credit but a mere request. I am afraid I cannot give a definition off-hand.

His Excellency: Payment is made here.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak: It is rather confusing.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: A letter of credit is usually issued through a bank.

His Excellency: A number of people deposit money locally and usually that money is paid out in other places. It is usual to send one letter with the names and amounts. Where name and amount is entered, I think it should come under letter of credit.

The Attorney-General suggested that the sub-head as drafted be approved and that any appropriate exemption could be made by Regulation.

This was agreed to.

BILLS OF LADING. Heading 13, relating to Bills of Lading. On the motion of the Attorney-General, the duty was amended by substituting \$5 for \$3 in the two places in which it occurred.

Heading 16, re-numbered 14—relating to Charter Party. The duty was amended to 15 cents for every \$100 instead of 25 cents.

CONVEYANCE ON SALE. Heading 17, re-numbered 15—relating to conveyance on sale. The duty was amended by substituting \$20,000 for \$50,000, in both places in which it occurs in the schedule.

Heading 22, re-numbered 20, relating to exchange contracts, was amended to agree with the new clause relating to exchange contract cancellation note.

Heading 23, re-numbered 21—relating to duty in fore-closure order) was amended so that the stamp duty of 50 cents for every \$100 was reduced to the value of property not exceeding \$20,000 instead of \$5,000, and making the duty \$1 for every \$100 where the value of the property exceeds \$20,000, instead of \$5,000.

THE DUTY ON LEASES.

On Head 26, re-numbered 24—the Attorney-General moved a new sub-heading, No. 2 providing that where the lease, if granted in consideration of a rent, is for any term not exceeding one year, a stamp duty of 50 cents will be payable in respect of every \$100 or part thereof, of the rent for one year; and where the lease is for any term exceeding one year, \$1 for every \$100 or part thereof, of the rent for one year.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I think it would be more equitable to double the present duty of 10 cents for every \$100 and on 30 years or more 50 cents for every \$100. It is a big increase on a one year's lease, from 10 to 50 cents, and on 3 years', of 25 cents to \$1.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak: I agree with Mr. Pollock: I think it is too much.

The Attorney-General pointed out that 50 cents on a lease valued at \$125 dollars a month would mean only \$7.50 a year.

His Excellency: At present, it is only \$1.50.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak: It would be a burden on the lessee.

The Colonial Treasurer: It is a small burden compared with the rent. The Colonial Secretary: The duty in the past has been very light.

His Excellency: Who pays—the landlord or the tenant?

The Colonial Secretary: The tenant.

The Hon. Mr. Lang: The less we increase rents the better; keep them down, rather.

The Colonial Secretary: In some cases, I understand, the tenant pays half, and the landlord pays half. In some cases the tenant pays the lot; I don't think there is any case where the landlord pays the lot.

His Excellency: You might make it 25 cents up to one year, 50 cents up to three years, and then \$1 dollar. Would that meet the objection?

The amendment suggested by His Excellency was agreed to.

Amendments were made in the wording of Heading 30, re-numbered 29. The effect was to make collateral securities subject to a duty of 10 cents instead of 20 cents and extensions of time of original mortgage, and transfers of mortgage, also, 10 cents on every \$100.

Heading 34, re-numbered 33—(Policy of Insurance) was revised, one of the alterations being to make the duty on re-insurance the same as on a direct policy.

Heading 41, re-numbered 40—relating to shares. The duty was altered from 50 cents for every \$100 to 20 cents, payable before execution.

In Heading 42, re-numbered 41, (shippers' books), the duty was changed from \$3 to \$5, in the two instances in which the figure occurred.

On Heading 43, re-numbered 42—(telegraphic transfer advice). The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak moved that the duty be reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents for every \$100. He considered 5 cents would be more reasonable.

The Hon. Mr. Chau Siu-ki seconded.

His Excellency: The Government have considered the point brought forward for exemption up to \$10,000, but, acting on advice which they felt was sound, they consider that the tax is not one that will cause any hardship nor, one would suppose, cause any such business to be transacted out of the Colony to any great extent. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment. (To the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak): Do you wish for a division?

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak: I do not think it will be any good.

His Excellency: Heading 43, re-numbered 42, stands part of the Schedule.

Heading 46, re-numbered 44—relating to voluntary disposition of property, was amended by substituting \$10,000 for \$5,000.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Attorney-General was authorised to make any amendments consequential on the re-numbering. The Council then resumed.

BILL TO BE REPRINTED. His Excellency: In view of the large number of amendments, the Government feel it will be convenient to have the Bill re-printed as quickly as possible and it is hoped that hon. members may have the Bill, with all amendments printed, by to-morrow evening, or, at any rate, first thing on Saturday. I propose to adjourn the Council till Saturday, noon, when the third reading of the Bill will be taken.

Four cases of smallpox, two Indian and two Chinese, were reported on Wednesday. Both the Chinese cases were fatal.

There should be a radical overhaul in the slaughtering and distribution of meat if the report of the Ministry of Health Committee, now considering the matter from the standpoint of public health, comes up in execution. Decent methods in slaughter-houses are long overdue.

The practice of carrying uncovered meat in open carts through the streets is a long-standing offence and the exposure of uncovered meat in shops is a constant menace to health. All these scandals will go, we take it. It is to be hoped, however, that Dr. Addison's reforms will not require a horde of new inspectors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIP FOR POLICE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will be so kind as to allow me to inform the Police, through your valued Papers, of a most unhealthy and disgusting practice of some of the night-soil-carriers. One night I stayed at a friend's house on Conduit Road, and, as a consequence of my not being able to go to sleep, partly on account of the great number of mosquitoes in the room, I took a stroll along the road. I came upon a night-soil-carrier, who was bending over the nullah at the East end of the road. Out of curiosity, I approached him in order to see what he was doing and, to my great disgust, I found that he was pouring night-soil into the nullah. I was so enraged that I almost lost my temper. I, however, managed to control myself and threatened that I would arrest him if I caught him doing it again. I walked on, and, to my great surprise, I saw another one doing the same thing and making use of the gutter in front of a house next to the Taiwan Bank Mess. Despite the fact that the gutters are to be washed every morning, this is a very unhygienic practice, and I hope the Police will take steps to detect them and punish one or two severely, so as to deter the others from continuing with the practice.

Yours faithfully,

G. V. C.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1921.

GYMKHANA.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

The entries for the Gymkhana on May 7th are as follows:—

Five Furlongs for Suba.—Pendanture, King Harry, Neston, Frampton, Mouldy, Workshop, Glad Eye, Carpenter, Ragged Nut, Shooting Star, Dekko, Mountain Bear, Giverny.

Class Handicap.—Redbird, Myrtle Dahlia, Cranby, Tweedleum, Birdshop, Tuckshop, Spoilt Child, Merry-sand, Ragged Nut, Bolsheric, By Jingo, Repulse Bay Chief, Hadenquin, Beggar King, Moorland King, Coal King, Spynie, Shooting Star, St. Anthony, Hatton, Blackspot, Mountain Stream, Lightning, Stanley Chief, Quo Vadis, Ajax, Panicle, Scampersdale, Soapy Spooze, Tiddlywinks, Chasing Gout, Spotted Band, Forest Child, Dandy Child, Our John and Ardan.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Speckled Mouse, Spoilt Child, Merry-sand, Bolsheric, By Jingo, Harlequin, Beggar King, Hatton, Louisa, Quo Vadis, Scampersdale, Jawleyford, Spotted Band, Dandy Child, Hongkong Chief, Stanley Chief and Parnan.

Two-mile Post Handicap for Suba.—Pendanture, Leighton, Neston, Frampton, Pawnshop, Workshop, Birdshop, Glad Eye, Carpenter, Coal King, Flywheel, Shooting Star, St. Anthony, Blackspot, Dumspot, Louisa, Quo Vadis, Ajax, Frome, Tiddlywinks, and Repulse Bay Chief.

11 Mile Handicap.—Leighton, Tuckshop, Pawnshop, Spoilt Child, Bolsheric, By Jingo, Harlequin, Beggar King, Moorland King, Flywheel, St. Anthony, Hatton, Dumspot, Mountain Bear, Lightning, Ajax, Scampersdale, Jawleyford, Soapy Spooze, Forest Child, Our John, Keady Chief, Hongkong Chief and The Amerer.

Why

DOES A CAT ARCH ITS BACK WHEN IT MEETS A DOG?

Practically all the instinctive actions of domesticated animals may be traced back to what they did in the days when they roamed wild in the forests and were forced to defend themselves at a moment's notice. For example, even a pointer, probably the most petted of dogs, will turn round and round on its down-filled pillow before curling up to go to sleep—a reversion to the days when its ancestors had to trample down the grass in order to make a bed for themselves.

In like manner, the instinctive arching of the back, noted whenever a cat meets a dog with which it is not on friendly terms, is at once an indication that the cat has recognized its traditional enemy and an involuntary position of defence against the expected attack. The fact that the cat is terrified, is apparent by the bristling of the fur, while arching the back brings the feet close together and gives the claws a firmer grip on the ground, thus permitting exceptionally rapid movement in any direction. Moreover, the cat knows instinctively that the dog will seek to sink its teeth in the back of its neck, so it withdraws its head as far as possible, and thus accentuates the arched back through an additional posture of defence.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOUDAN"	7,000	30th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, at 11 a.m.
"DILWARA"	5,375	10th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"MAGAYA"	7,000	13th May	MASSILLAS, LONDON & West.
"PLASSY"	7,346	11th June	MASSILLAS, LONDON & West.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	8th May	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	8th May	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	11,000	23rd May	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"PLASSY"	7,346	24th May	Shanghai, and Japan.
"ST. ALBANS"	11,000	7th May	Japan direct.

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SUWA MARU Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omit Manila) Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omit Manila) Tuesday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Saturday, 30th Apr., at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU Friday, 12th May, at 11 a.m.
ITO MARU Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU Friday, 29th April.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

YAMAGATA MARU Middle of May.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKASA MARU Saturday, 23rd April.
HAKATA MARU Tuesday, 3rd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TESA MARU Thursday, 5th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

LIMA MARU Friday, 29th April.
For further information apply to—

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S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292.

SEA FOG.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM

ASTRONOMER'S INTERESTING
SUGGESTION.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society at Burlington House this year's Gold Medalist, Professor Russell, of Princeton, was able to be present, owing to the cancellation of a Cunard sailing. He presented a paper on the use of an artificial horizon for sextant observations, and described an instrument designed by Professor Wilson, of Harvard, by which an accuracy within 15 minutes of arc can be secured on the ground, and within 12 or 15 minutes of arc in an aeroplane with a good pilot. This instrument he tested on board the "Carnegie" on his recent voyage, expecting greater stability on a 20,000 ton liner than in a two-seater scouting aeroplane. In this he was quite disappointed, and the paper he read discussed the reason for this, which he diagnosed to be the rolling of the ship. He came to the conclusion that no quick method of stabilising an artificial horizon would be of use on board ship, except in a dead calm, but suggested a possible device in the form of a plane mirror mounted on gimbals and steadied by means of a gyropendulum with a slow period of some minutes. This he thought might go some way towards solving the problem of fog off the Irish Coast, considering that the cost, even if high, would be well covered if a liner were enabled to make Southampton, for instance, in time to save one saloon meal on board.

\$10,000 MISTAKE.

FOREIGN OFFICE PAYMENT TO RUSSIAN COLONEL.

The story of a mistake in a cipher telegram which led to the payment of \$10,000 instead of \$100 was told in an article brought before Mr. Justice Bray in the King's Bench Division by the Treasury against Colonel Alexander Borissov, of Cromwell-road, Kensington, to recover \$5,500, being the balance of \$9,900 alleged to have been paid by mistake. Judgment was given for the amount claimed, with costs.

Mr. H. D. Samuel, on behalf of the Treasury, explained that the Acting British Consul at Murmansk, Russia, telegraphed in cipher to the Foreign Office asking them to credit Colonel Borissov with 400,000 roubles, which was to be changed into sterling at the rate of 40 roubles to the £. Later it was discovered that instead of the sum being 400,000 roubles it should have been 4,000 roubles, or £100. Colonel Borissov returned \$4,000 and said he had invested the balance in a motor business.

Mr. Leslie R. Sherwood, a clerk in the Foreign Office, stated that Colonel Borissov offered to pay the balance if it were spread over 5 years. The offer was not accepted, as there was no guarantee.

Mr. Justice Bray, in giving judgment, declined to find that Colonel Borissov bona fide believed that this \$10,000 had been sent him from Russia. He must have known there was some mistake about it.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BEFORE BABY CAN TALK.

he must tell you things by signs. And so when you see his hands going often to his mouth, and find him crying and irritable and unable to get to sleep when he should, it means that he is having trouble with his teething.

In such circumstances all baby needs is Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian specific for children's ills. They act almost like magic, soothing the pain, cooling the fever and thus quickly inducing natural, calm and health-promoting sleep.

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO, LONDON & STRAITS.

HE Steamship

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant, at 10 a.m.
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Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

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Hongkong, April 23, 1921.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 4th May, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's. representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Hongkong, April 27, 1921.

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FIRST CLASS LIVERY SERVICE.

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

TRADERS STOP SHIPMENTS.

Peking, April 20.—The following report of the Chinese official-observer is dated Manchuli, April 5:—

The question of the Customs duties on goods that are being shipped into the territory of the Far Eastern Republic is still not properly settled, not because it bristles with difficulties but simply because both the Russian and Chinese authorities, who have the matter in hand, are playing a game of shuttlecock and battledore. The sufferers, as usual, are the traders, who are now forced to hold all shipments until the matter has been satisfactorily settled.

For considerably over a month before the F. E. R. and Chinese frontier agreement was signed, goods from Manchuria were being shipped up to Chita from substation 85 and on these goods the F. E. R. charged no duty. After the signing of the agreement, which stipulates that the Russian duty shall not exceed the Chinese, a few carloads of goods got up to Chita without paying duty; but are now held there, owing to the authorities demanding the Russian duties that were in force in 1914, which are exceedingly high, and which the Chinese shippers refuse to pay.

THE 1914 CUSTOMS TARIFF.

It appears that the F. E. R. has decided to revive this old 1914 Customs Tariff, because they are unable yet to ascertain the actual duties charged by the Chinese authorities. The Russian Customs control is under the Ministry of Foodstuffs and Commerce, instead of under the Ministry of Finance as is the general rule in all other countries, and this Ministry had documentary proof, being itself at this moment the biggest importer of goods into the F. E. R. territory, that the Chinese are charging on all goods, in addition to the ordinary Chinese Customs duty, a *likin* or consumption tax, which is being levied by the local Tax Office under the District Magistrate.

THE LIKIN TAX.

The *likin* appears to be not only high but also variable, and so far the Russian authorities have been unable to learn the actual charges on all specific goods. Now, though the levy of any *likin* by local authorities on any goods being shipped away by the railway is actually illegal, the Russian authorities, rather than make a formal protest against this present procedure, wish to know the actual taxation being made, for when they get an official statement on the same, they will be able, by virtue of their Frontier Agreement, to levy a Russian Customs duty, plus this *likin*, thus deriving a greater revenue than they are actually entitled to. This will adversely affect Manchuli merchants, for goods, coming from Harbin and other points east of Manchuli, and being immediately

transferred to the Chita Railway, are not subject to this *likin* or the Chinese Customs officers do not allow any *likin* officials to come to the railway station.

As the Chinese Customs returns are being affected by this *likin*, which results in the non-shipping of goods by private firms or individuals, the Customs officers are protesting against the present action of the local Chinese authorities. This is not sufficient as far as merchants living in the C. E. R. area are concerned, for if the Russian and Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other public commercial organisations do not take up the matter at once, the Chita Government will frame a Customs Tariff, which will be equal to the Chinese Customs duties, plus the *likin* tax.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

Actually the Frontier Agreement has not yet been brought forward before the Constituent Assembly, and therefore is not yet ratified, and in the meantime the Chita Government are contemplating bringing into force the Russian 1914 Customs Tariff, reduced three times. Though this, of course, will be a great reduction on the present charges, it will not reduce the Russian duty to equal the Chinese Customs duty, and therefore, in the interests of the facilitating of trade, the commercial community should use all efforts to insist that the terms of the Agreement are strictly abided by.

The agreement is only a temporary one, and will no doubt lapse as soon as China enters into a full Commercial Treaty with the F. E. R., when the former country will no doubt insist on reciprocal terms. In the meantime, however, in order that traders may not be unduly handicapped, it is up to them to look after their own interests.

SHORTAGE OF COAL.

With the opening of riverine navigation, it is likely that the Chita Ministry of Transport will devote its attention to the shipping of goods by the water routes rather than by the railway. This is not natural, seeing that the Chita Railway will require a good deal of repairing as soon as the thaw sets in, and the necessary materials are lacking to undertake the work. In addition to this, the railway is suffering from a shortage of coal for all the Chinese labourers who were employed in the coalmines have gone away, owing to the non-payment of their wages, whilst the Russians themselves are unwilling to work under the present conditions; nor can they be blamed. Lastly, the friction and want of co-operation which exist between the C. E. R. and the Chita Railway discourages the officials of the latter line. Seeing that their position is anything but a healthy one and makes them feel at the same time that it is only waste of time trying to co-ordinate.

The C. E. R. management will find that, as the warm weather progresses, this natural feeder—the Chita Railway—will become a smaller factor than it has been in the past, and that therefore, it will be necessary for the C. E. R. to adopt a change of attitude in order that there shall be an increase in freights and fares on its western section.—Reuter.

THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

VI—A DISC OF LIGHT.

BY RALPH BORMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1917.)

All the cunning of the Hashishin, the scheming of the sombrero man, and the alertness of Scotland Yard meet in the old Fleet street, where the thousand pass with no thought of the grim tragedy being enacted in their midst.

Bristol, ignoring the increasing pain in his arms and wrists, turned his eyes upon the white-covered table and there saw a minute and clear-cut picture, such as one sees in the focussing screen of a camera, of the interior of the manager's office of the London County and Provincial Bank.

Certainly the Fates were playing with us, for at a time very nearly corresponding with that when Bristol found himself bound and helpless in Bank Chambers, I awoke to find myself tied hand and foot to my own bed.

Nothing but the haziest recollections came to me at first; nothing but dim memories of the awful being who had lurked there; for I perceived now that all the messages proceeded, not from Bristol but from Hassan of Aleppo! Could I have known that almost within pistol shot of me, as I, then indeed my situation must have become unbearable since upon him I relied for my speedy release?

My ankles were firmly lashed to the rails at the foot of my bed; each of my wrists was tied back to a bedpost. I ached in every limb and my head burned feverishly, which latter symptom I ascribed to the powerful drug which had been expelled into my face by Hassan of Aleppo. I reflected bitterly how, having transferred my quarters to the Asoria, I could not well hope for any visitor to my chambers. A gag of the type which Dumas has described in "Twenty Years After," the *poire d'angoisse*, was wedged firmly into my mouth so that only by preserving the utmost composure could I breathe. So I lay, listening to the familiar sounds without, and reflecting that it was quite possible so to lie, undisturbed, and to die alone, my presence there wholly unnoticed.

I weighed the chances of Bristol's seeking me there; and eager as I was to give them substance, I found them but airy—and ultimately was forced to admit them to be nil.

So I lay, whilst only a few hundred yards from me a singular scene was being enacted. Bristol, a prisoner as helpless as myself, watched the concluding business of the day being conducted in the bank beneath him; watched the lift descend to the strong room—the spying apparatus being slightly adjusted in some way; he saw the clerks hastening to finish their work in the outer office, and, as he watched, absorbed by the novelty of the situation, he almost forgot the pain and discomfort which he suffered. "This little peep-show of ours has been very useful," Dexter confided out of the darkness. "I got an impression of the key of the strong room door a week ago, and Carmeta got one of the keys of the safe only this morning, when she lodged her box of jewellery with the bank! I was at work on that key when you interrupted me, and as by means of this useful apparatus I have learned the combination, you ought to see some fun in the next few hours."

The bank staff left the premises one by one until only a solitary clerk worked on at a back desk. His task completed, he, too, took his departure; and the bank messenger came, menacing his nightly duty of sweeping the offices. It was then that excitement like an anesthetic dulled the detective's pain; indeed, he forgot his aching body and became merely a watchful intelligence.

So intent had he become upon the picture before him that he had not noticed the fact that he was alone in the office of the Congo Fibre Company. Now he realized it from the absolute silence about him and from another circumstance.

The spying apparatus had been left focussed, and on the screen beneath his eyes, bending low behind the desks and creeping, Indian-like, around toward the head of the stair which communicated with the strong room and the apartment used by the messenger, came the alert figure of Earl Dexter.

It may be a surprise to some people to learn that at any time in the day the door of a bank unguarded should be left open, when only a solitary messenger is within the premises, yet for a few minutes, at least, each evening, this happens at more than one city bank, where one of the duties of the resident messenger is to clean the outer steps. Dexter had taken advantage of the man's absence below in quest of scrubbing material, to enter the bank through the open door.

Watching, breathless, and utterly forgetful of his own position, Bristol saw the messenger, all unconscious of danger, come up the stairs carrying a pail and broom. As his head reached the level of the railings the Sombrey Man neatly sand-bagged him, rushed across to the outer door and closed it.

Given duplicate keys and the private information which Dexter so ingeniously had obtained, there are many London banks vulnerable to similar attack. Certainly, bullion is rarely kept in a branch strong room, but the detective was well aware that the keys of the case containing the slipper were kept in this particular safe!

He was convinced, and could entertain no shadowy doubt, that at last Dexter had triumphed. He wondered if it had ever hitherto fallen to the lot of a representative of the law thus to be made an accessory to a daring felony!

But human endurance has well-defined limits. The fading light rendered the ingenious picture dim and more dim. The pain occasioned by his position became agonizing; and uttering a stifled groan he ceased to take an interest in the robbery of the London County and Provincial Bank.

Someone was breaking in at the door of my chambers.

I roused myself from a state of some almost deathlike and listened to the blows. The sun was streaming in at my windows.

A splintering crash told of a panel broken. Then, a moment later, I heard the grating of the lock, and a rush of footstep along the passage.

"Try the study!" came a voice that sounded like Bristol's, save that it was strangely weak and shaky.

Almost simultaneously the Inspector himself threw open the bedroom door—and, very pale and haggard-eyed, stood there looking across at me.

"Mr. Cavanaugh?" he said huskily. "Mr. Cavanaugh! Thank God you're alive. But—" he turned—"This way, Marden!" he cried. "Untie him quickly! I've got no strength in my arms!"

Marden, a Scotland Yard man, came running, and in a minute or less, I was sitting up gulping brandy. "I've had the most awful experience of my life," said Bristol. "You've fared badly enough, but I've been hanging by my wrists—you know Dexter's trick—for close upon sixteen hours! I wasn't released until Carter, an office boy, came on the scene this morning!"

Very feebly I nodded. I could not talk.

"The strong-room of your bank was rifled under my very eyes last evening!" he continued, "and five minutes after the Antiquarian museum was opened to the public this morning quite an unusual number of visitors appeared."

"I saw the bank manager the moment he arrived, and learned a piece of news that positively took my breath away: I was at the museum seven minutes later and got another shock! There in the case was the red slipper."

"Then," I whispered—"it hadn't been stolen?"

"Wrong! It had! This was a duplicate as Mostyn the curator saw at a glance! Some of the early visitors—they were Easterners—had quite surrounded the case. They were watched, of course, but any number of Orientals come to see the thing; and, short of smashing the glass, which would immediately attract attention, the authorities were unprepared, of course, for any attempt. Anyway, they were tricked. Somebody opened the case. The real slipper of the Prophet is gone!"

"They told you at the bank—"

"That you had withdrawn the keys! If Dexter had known that!"

"Hassan of Aleppo took them from me last night!" At last the hashishin have triumphed!

Bristol sank into the armchair. "Every port is watched," he said. "But—"

(The next story in this series will be "The Pool of Death.")

(To be continued.)

RICHARD BURTON.

AN EXPLORER'S CENTENARY.

"ARABIAN NIGHTS" ECHO.

One hundred years ago, says *The Times*, there was born in Hertfordshire an Englishman who physically, morally, and mentally was built on the heroic scale. Those of his contemporaries who have recorded their impressions of him—though he does not figure much in memoirs—agree that he was one of the greatest personalities of the age. He was Richard Burton, tardily created Sir Richard, traveller, scholar, linguist, soldier, swordsman, poet, and four times Consul, whose original and intrepid genius led him to explore in body almost every quarter of the globe except the Far East and Australasia, and in spirit the speech, thought, and habits of many and diverse races of mankind.

He died in 1890, worn out, before he could qualify for a pension, for he was never rich; at Trieste, that place of exile for literary servants of the Foreign Office, "half Wapping, and half Holywell," as his predecessor, Charles Lever, described it, in the presence of his doctor who survives today to write to us, and of his adoring wife and biographer, whose devotion never quite penetrated the secret of his character. Her prophecy that hundreds of books would be written about him, every one different, has not been fulfilled; posterity is left to make the best of his own writings, which, though crowded with information, are not always easy reading—her book—she destroyed his diaries—and another by one of his nieces, who sought to correct her. His handsome portrait, by Leighton, is in the National Gallery; it is, perhaps, a little idealized.

He is alleged to have had a strain of Eastern blood in his veins; he was certainly a mixture—English, from Shap, in Westmorland, Irish, and French, perhaps even Bourbon. He learnt to move and fight for himself as a child, for he was brought up mainly on the Continent; he sent himself down from his Oxford college, Trinity; he wandered and burrowed much underground as a young officer in the East India Company's service, learning tongues, manners, and customs—preparation for his classic entry later on into the Arabian holy of holies, and for his expedition into Central Africa. With Speke he discovered Tanganyika, and so opened up speculations, not yet quite allayed, on its geological origin; and with Speke he quarrelled about what Speke saw beyond it, so much so that when Speke, after his second and greater triumph, died of a gunshot at Bath, Burton wrote to a friend, the late Mr. Frank Wilson, in words which we are enabled by Mr. Wilson's son to give for the first time:—

"Nothing will be known of Speke's death. I saw him at 1.30 p.m., and at 4 p.m. he was dead. The charitable say that he shot himself, the uncharitable that I shot him."

Meanwhile, he had dashed across North America to visit Brigham Young and the Saints; his marriage, more the lady's romance than his, and consequent circumstances, compelled him almost immediately to go whether the climate forbade her to follow, to Fernando Po, the white man's grave, on the West Coast; it was his first Consulate, and he made his mark alike on savage tribes and places. Thence he was transferred to Brazil, where his wife at last could become her great man's partner.

Again there was plenty of travelling, and the translation of Camoens, a superb work in the eyes of those who knew the original, took shape. Damascus was the next promotion, with even better prospects ahead, until suddenly the abrupt recall, the dashing of hopes, for reasons never fully explained, the famous message of "Am superseded: pay, pack, and follow," to the lady, and henceforth, after a summer in Iceland, exile, comparative disavowal, failing health, and hard writing at Trieste until the end.

But by no means continuous confinement in an Adriatic seaport. Alone or with his wife he made frequent expeditions, to the Gold Coast again—this time prospecting—to India again, to Midian, again prospecting, to the southern shores of the Mediterranean, to many European resorts. The Consul, it must be admitted, often left his duties; hence perhaps an unappreciative F. O. If he had admiring friends he was

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EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

TO VISIT CHINA.

Plans are being made for the coming to China of an Educational Commission appointed by the Mission Boards in North America and Great Britain. The purpose of this Commission will be to consider the whole problem of Christian Education in China in all grades of schools and colleges for both men and women, and the relation of Christian education to education under Government and private auspices.

The commission will include Professor Ernest D. Burton, of the University of Chicago as chairman; Professor Roxby, of Liverpool, and four other persons appointed in America, together with not less than three Chinese members and three of the missionary body in China, nominated by the Joint Committee of the China Christian Educational Association and the China Continuation Committee.

The Commission is expected to arrive in Shanghai in September, 1921. A meeting of the whole Commission, including all the members in China, will be convened immediately after their arrival. Possibly a number of educationalists will be invited to confer with them at this time. At the close of this meeting the whole Commission will study some parts of the field in order that all its members may clearly understand the principal questions to be answered and also agree upon the technique of their work. They will then divide, probably into three groups, and will travel through different parts of China.

It is proposed that local conferences will be held in eight or ten centres. A thorough study will be made of typical institutions and forms of work.

After having completed their itineraries, the Commission will meet again as a whole in order to prepare their report, which is to be ready for presentation to the General Missionary Conference in Shanghai in April or May, 1922.

SUPERSTITIONS.

STIRRING WITH A KNIFE.

"Stir with a knife; stir up strife." This rhyming piece of old-time superstition is still firmly believed in by a great many people. It is especially prevalent in the rural districts of New England at least—and is of ancient descent. The superstition has its root in imitative magic in which our ancestors were particularly strong. Seeing effects only, and ignorant of causes and yet convinced that causes must exist, they adopted the homoeopathic doctrine of "like produces like," imitating what they desired to produce.

In these days a man's knife was not a table implement; it was his weapon for strife with wild beast and with his fellow man. In the old Teutonic dialects the word "stir" has, besides its present meaning, that of "to destroy," "scatter," "disturb." In the depths of that vast and gloomy forest, which once covered Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the shores of the Baltic a savage ancestor of yours stirred up something with his knife in imitation of what he was about to do with that same knife to his enemies, upon whom this stirring up ought to have a homoeopathic effect. So to-day it is a barking back to a belief in imitative magic which makes us say, "Stir with a knife; stir up strife."

That's a few thousand years in the life of a superstition.

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PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION.

THROWING A HILL INTO THE HARBOUR.

BIG SCHEME DESCRIBED.

MANY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS PLANNED.

Imagine for a moment Hong Kong's "Finest Site" surrounded by a solid column of earth rising nearly a mile into the air and you will have some conception of the amount of soil to be torn from Morrison Hill and thrown into the harbour under the Praya East Reclamation Scheme—the most costly venture yet fathered by the local Public Works Department. Tynan Reservoir and the Harbour of Refuge Works not excepted. A hill of 3,300,000 cubic yards is to be demolished and its place taken by flat roads and recreation grounds. A watery waste of ninety acres is to be reclaimed, sea walls and piers built, the area to be divided into blocks suitable for broad thoroughfares, modern godowns and tenements. Existing streets are to be widened or straightened, elaborate drainage works are to be constructed, and many other desirable ends achieved. Light railways are to be laid and temporary drains constructed, and by either one of two ingenious expedients, the traffic arteries passing between Morrison Hill and the existing foreshore are to be left as free from external interference as they are to-day. For six years the work of throwing a hill into the harbour will progress unceasingly. One of the first steps will be to commence work on the huge sea wall planned to start at both ends simultaneously, while the temporary drainage works will speedily give way to more permanent ones.

THE COST. And the net result? Acres of godowns, tenements, roads, and recreation grounds with a splendid foreshore, all from a hill and ninety acres of unadorned water. An additional 60 acres of building land near the business heart of the town, fallen from the sky as it were, to help relieve one of the most difficult of our local problems.

But the cost? Naturally the marine lot holders interested, one of whom is the Government itself, lose nothing, while the Government, as such, having acquired Morrison Hill, has materially reduced the cost of the work, the hill providing "at very slight cost almost, if not quite, sufficient soil to complete the work of filling, while the removal of this hill gives the Colony a very large open area for sports and recreation for all of which we are indebted to the Government's enterprise in the acquisition of the property" (as Sir Paul Chater said at the meeting of Marine lot holders on May 4 last year which accepted the Government's amended proposals for the scheme).

vertical, but more detailed reference to this matter, which affects the drainage of the whole of the Wanchai district, will be made in due course.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Before sketching the scope of the proposed reclamation work, it is as well to emphasize an important point. The scheme is purely a contributory one carried out by private enterprise under Government control. The total cost of the scheme, which is being undertaken as a complete work, will be borne by the various marine lot owners, that is, by the persons who have reclamation rights on Praya East through the ownership of property abutting on the existing praya. Among those who have these rights is the Government, which will accordingly be treated in exactly the same way as the other lot owners. Having received a corresponding proportion of the new building frontage to that which he holds of the existing building frontage, each lot owner bears per square foot of land allotted his proportionate share of the total cost of the scheme. Consequently the Government pays nothing for the demolition of Morrison Hill or the reclamation of Praya East, except as a lot owner. The cost of roads, recreation grounds, etc., in the Morrison Hill area will be met in the usual way.

The total estimated cost of the scheme to those participating, including drainage works on or incidental to the reclamation, water mains, forming and surfacing of roads, the construction of piers in place of the existing piers which are to be destroyed, supervision, and various other charges, amounts to \$3,385,000. The cost per square foot of the area available for appropriation—2,249,000 square feet—is therefore estimated at \$1.50 1/2. Adding a premium of 25 cents a square foot, the estimated cost to the lot owner amounts to \$1.75 1/2 per square foot. The exact area of land available under the scheme when the reclamation work has been completed will be 87.72 acres, of which 51.63 will be available for appropriation. The remaining 36.09 acres will be divided into roads.

Stretching from the Royal Naval Arsenal Yard to the Sugar Refinery at East Point, the reclamation land will have a minimum width of 600 feet and a maximum of 950 feet (both approximate figures). It will be noted from the subjoined plan that the area is divided into blocks. With a width of 275 feet, those nearest the foreshore will be admirably suited to the building of godowns, while the more narrow inner blocks (125 feet wide) will be more suitable for the erection of tenements.

NEW QUAY AND SEA WALLS.

Naturally, an important part of the work will be the new sea wall on which it is planned to commence from both ends simultaneously. At the western end a quay wall 235

feet in length providing a depth alongside of 16 feet 4 inches at low water, will be constructed for the Admiralty. The remaining stretch to East Point will be protected by the usual sea wall (similar to that in Connaught Road Central), roughly 4935 feet long. This sea wall—from the new alignment of Arsenal Street to the Sugar Refinery—will be so designed that ships will not be able to come alongside except at piers, though, of course, the usual mooring rings will be provided for junks. The existing piers, if course, will be destroyed and their places taken by public piers—one 35 feet 4 inches wide and 120 feet 8 inches long; and the other T-shaped, 21 feet and 4 inches and 41 feet and 2 inches wide, by 50 feet long. The refuse boat pier (concrete block construction) will be 63 feet wide and 58 feet long, providing a depth of water alongside of 15 feet 2 inches at low water. The refuse storage shed, 32 feet 6 inches wide by 58 feet long, will be constructed on new lines. Unlike the present open sheds which allow flies to come and go at will, the new shed will be covered in. Furthermore, the doors facing the harbour will hinge downwards to act as chutes for the discharge of refuse into the waiting barges.

One of the most notable features of the scheme is the generous provision made for roads, none of which will be less than 75 feet in width, while the main east and west road will be 100 feet wide—the same width as Nathan Road, Kowloon, and twice the width of Des Voeux Road in the city. In order that this new main thoroughfare may start at the entrance to the Royal Naval Arsenal Yard, thus eliminating an awkward turning, an exchange of land will be effected with the Admiralty and the property known as the Blue Buildings will be resumed and partly demolished.

A HANDSOME THOROUGHFARE.

The new road, which should make a handsome thoroughfare when completed, will continue along the reclamation and rejoin Praya East at Malory Street. From Malory Street to East Point the 100-foot road will be preserved by widening the existing Praya road extending from Gresson Street to Malory Street will be widened to 75 feet. The thought of a splendid 100-foot road is not complete without many things, such as broad footpaths and trees, also tramways. It may, however, be some little time before trams are seen on the new thoroughfare. The matter rests, not with the Government, but with the Tramway Company. The average life of a tramline is 15 years. The Tramway Company has just reconstructed the track through this district, and it does not seem probable that they will lay it elsewhere until they have had a full return on the recent expenditure.

As already mentioned, the material for the reclamation will be obtained by demolishing Morrison Hill which will provide almost, if not quite, sufficient soil for the purpose when reduced at the centre, to a height barely 3 1/2 feet above the level of the existing praya.

This means that the centre of Morrison Hill will be lowered 175 1/2 feet (from 192 to 16.50 feet above low water), and that the total quantity of filling material to be transported to the reclamation works will be 3,300,000 cubic yards.

NEW ROADS.

Under the Morrison Hill development scheme one through road 75 feet wide will be made extending from the Happy Valley Monument to the new foreshore, crossing the existing Praya East at right angles between Heard Street and Tinklo Lane. At right angles to that road there will be an extension of Queen's Road East sixty feet wide to join Leighton Hill Road near the Police recreation ground. Entrance to the road to the Peak will be made at the western end opposite the present Royal Naval Hospital entrance. It will be possible to go along the new road to Leighton Hill Road, or to the Monument at Happy Valley, or enter the road to the Peak. It will also be possible to join the Peak Road from the Valley Monument end. This approach road to the Peak Road will be made at a maximum height of thirty feet above the low road in continuation of Queen's Road East.

After making provision for an extension of the recreation ground at Happy Valley by the inclusion of the triangular area on the east side of the new 75-foot road, there will remain 722,000 square feet of land. Of this area, land aggregating 397,000 square feet (9 1/2 acres) will be available for building. It is gathered that the intention is that Morrison Hill Road from its present junction with Leighton Hill Road to Wongneichong Road at the Valley Monument will form part of the new recreation area and that the present tramway services will pass along the new 75-foot road leading to the Praya.

DRAINAGE PROBLEMS.

Under the scheme, Bowington Canal will be filled in and the existing open nullah, which at present discharges into the Canal, will be replaced by massive twin concrete culverts, which will be built under the new road leading from the Happy Valley grandstand enclosure to the new harbour frontage. These two large culverts which will carry the drainage of Wongneichong to the harbour, will have a total width at the base of 32 feet and a height of twelve feet. Immediately they are ready for use Bowington canal will be filled in. As already mentioned, the alteration of existing drainage is not included in the contract for

which tenders have now been called, and it is understood that arrangements have been made for this work to be carried out separately in order that the work of the main contract will not be impeded, as it will be necessary to reconstruct the existing drainage system because the whole of the Wanchai drainage system is at a level too low to give sufficient fall for efficient discharge into the harbour at the distance it would be from the new sea wall. Accordingly, arrangements have been made for intercepting the existing drainage until the Wanchai system has been reconstructed at a higher level. Until the big culverts are in use two, or perhaps three, "turnouts" or open intercepting sewers, will be provided. Free for reclamation work, the existing foreshore, will soon be covered up. Incidentally, the existing foreshore, which has been known to emit offensive smells at low tide, will be rendered less disagreeable while the work of reclamation is in progress, thanks to these open sewers.

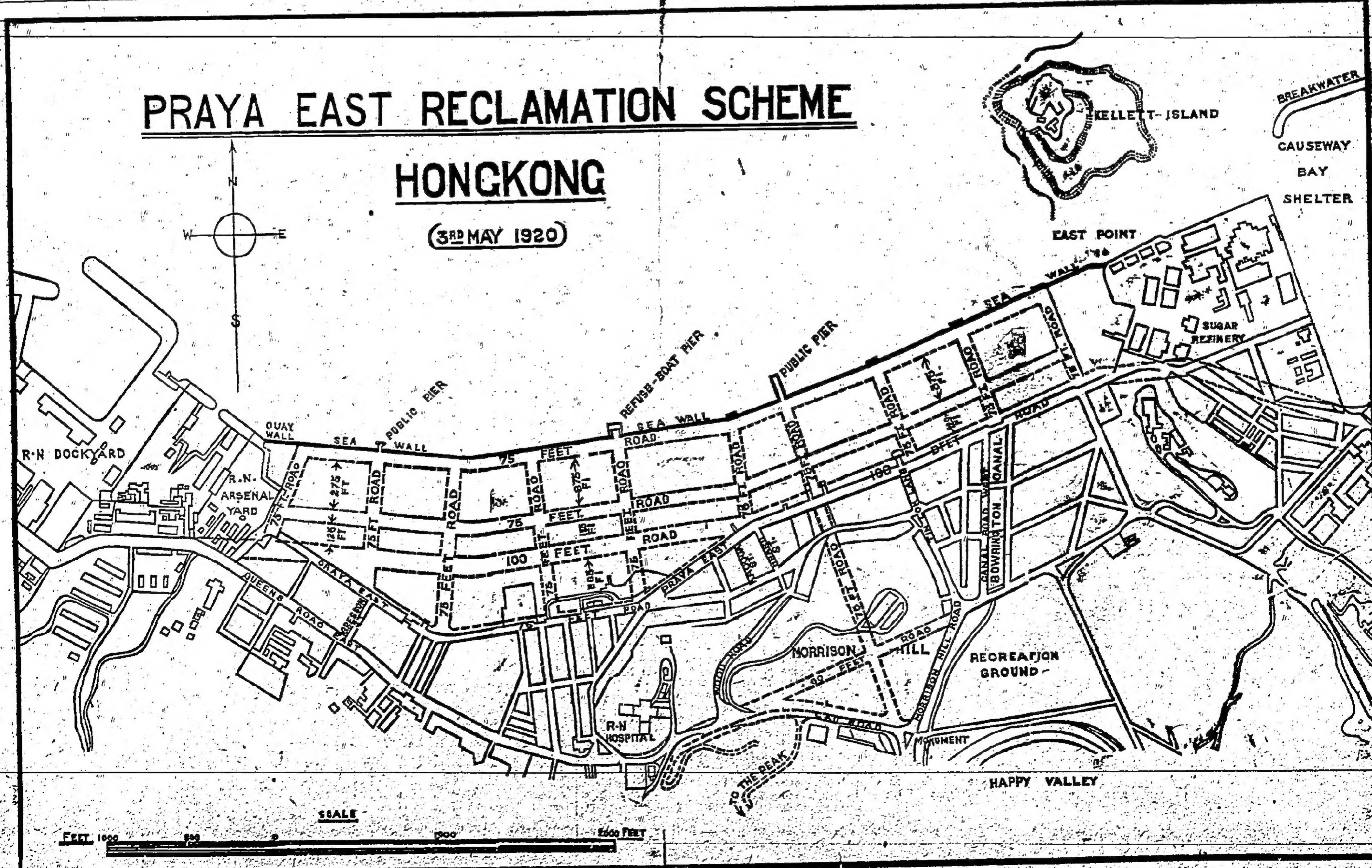
AN AWKWARD QUESTION.

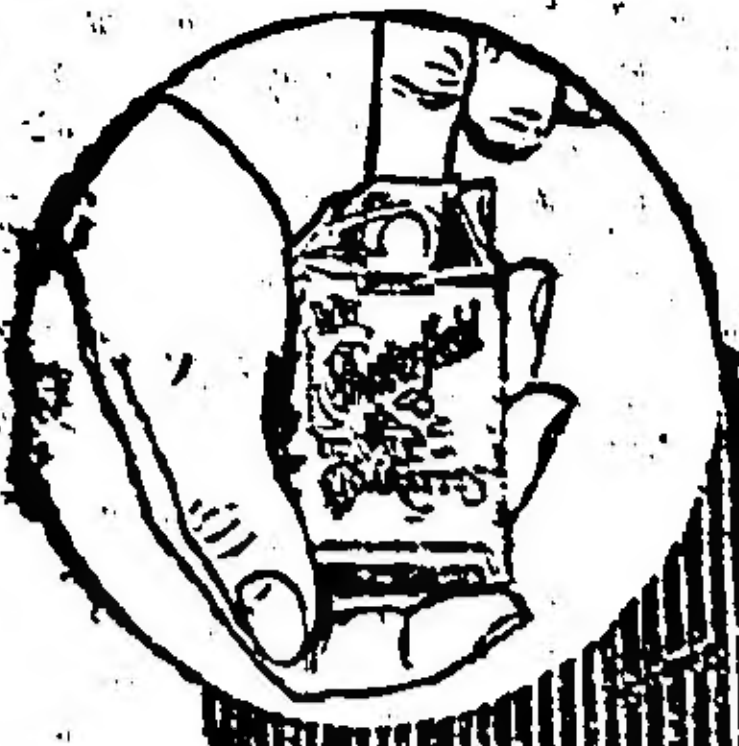
How is a hill to be demolished, transported across several streets, and then dumped into the harbour? Given the necessary plant and labour the first and last portions of the question present no insuperable difficulties. Not so the question of transport. In the contract for which tenders have been called, provision is made, it is understood, for contractors to tender so far as the material obtained by the demolition of Morrison Hill is concerned, for the following alternative modes of transport:—(a) The whole by proposed transport lines under Bowington Canal Bridge, Praya East; (b) the whole by overhead transport lines between Heard Street and Tinklo Lane; (c) partly by a and partly by b; and (d) the whole by such other method as the contractor tendering may desire to adopt, full details of which he is requested to submit with his tender. It is distinctly made clear that the whole of the filling material shall be transported without crossing Praya East on the level so that there will be no interruption to traffic. In the unlikely event of the overhead method meeting with final favour, it is definitely stipulated that a minimum headroom of 18 feet must be provided above the level of the tramway service. Consequently in any event there will be no interruption in the traffic on Praya East.

THE MAIN OF THE SCHEME.

The most feasible proposal seems to be that made by Mr. John Duncan, A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department Executive Engineer, whose resourceful brain has directed the preparation of all plans, surveys, and soundings connected with the scheme. Indeed, it might be said with justice that Mr. Duncan is the guiding genius of the whole scheme, so great the thought and skill he has devoted to making it a practical reality. As "the engineer in charge of the Praya East Reclamation Works" (not by any means his only harbour work, great though it is), Mr. Duncan originated the plan for transporting the Morrison Hill material under Bowington Canal bridge. The time lines, it is planned, will leave the hill by crossing Morrison Hill Road opposite the Police Club. They will then pass along the Canal Road, Half way along they will branch into the canal and pass under the bridge between the west pier and the west abutment and so to the field of reclamation. This scheme, at first sight so simple, raised one little awkward problem. As there is not sufficient headroom between the level of high tides and the underside of the Bowington Canal Bridge for the passage of a loaded truck and the Bridge cannot be raised without serious interruption to the low level tramway service it has been arranged to construct the transport lines in a concrete trough three feet below high water. The drainage of the Canal will discharge through the remaining two spans of the bridge. Consequently trucks will be trucked to the head of the incline passing under the bridge, released by the locomotive on the shore side, and seized by another locomotive waiting on the harbour side of the bridge. In this way the whole of the material can be transported from Morrison Hill to the reclamation area with the maximum of efficiency and economy and the minimum of danger to those engaged in the work and the public alike. Furthermore, the moment work is completed on the big culverts under the new road leading to the foreshore the canal waters can be permanently diverted, as intended under the scheme. Locomotives will not pass under the bridge, but there will be ample room for the passage of loaded trucks, as the line will drop one in 130 and rise the other side at a similar incline. The lowest portion of the line will be at a level of 6 feet above low water, but as the tide will rise to nine feet above low water, a portion of the line will actually be below sea level for a time of the day. Scientific shunting on both sides of the bridge will ensure that the trucks are handled with the minimum of delay.

The advantages of the scheme, direct and indirect, are many. Of the latter a notable instance is the practical certainty that the new 100-foot road, which is such a prominent feature of the project, will some day be connected up with Causeway Bay and the new wide Road leading to Shaukiwaa. Time alone can tell the ultimate benefits that the project will bring in its train. For the moment we stand waiting for the first ring of the hammer that will proclaim the great work has begun.





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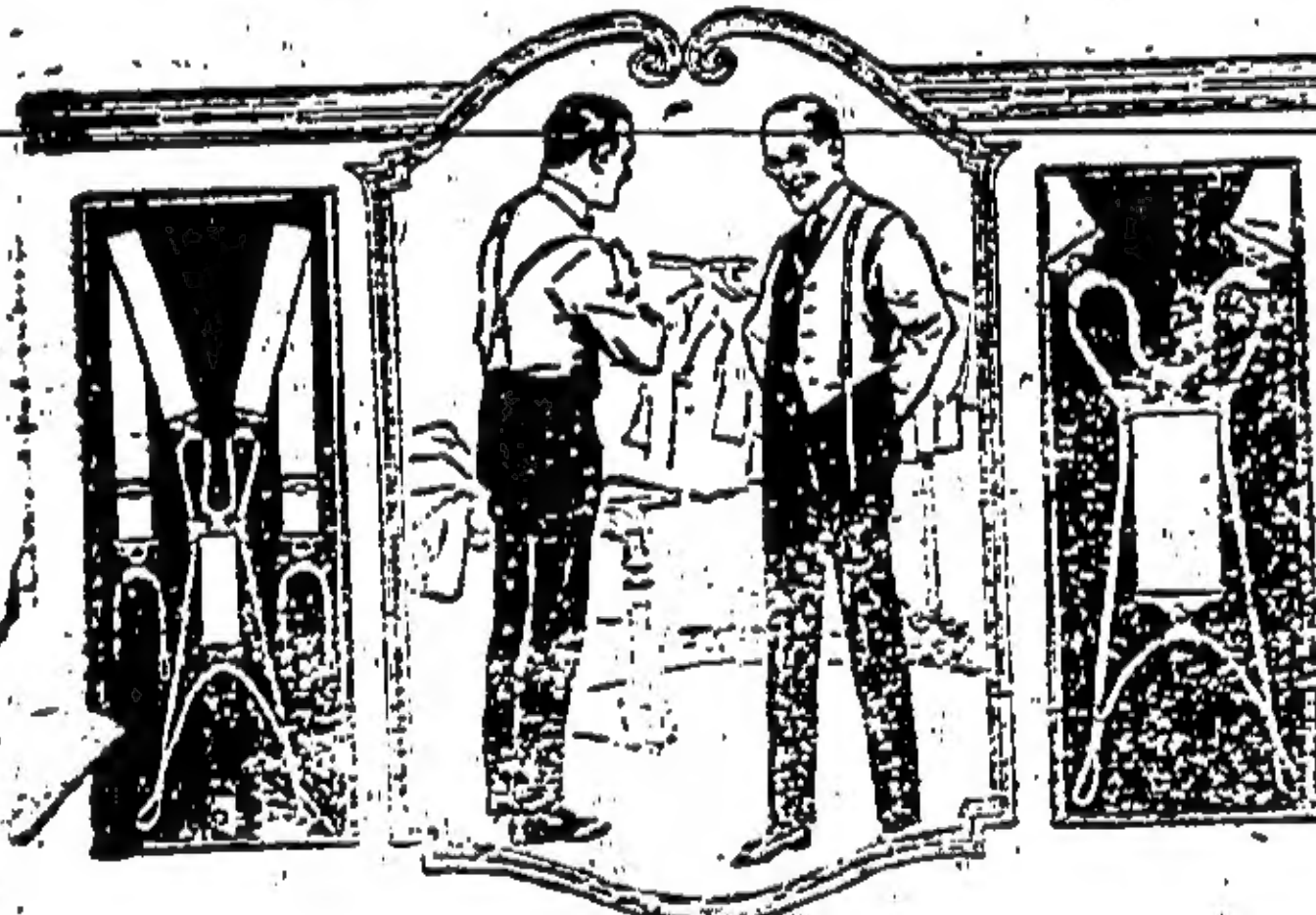
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ROMANCES OF CRIME.

AMAZING DRAMAS OF THE COURTS.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

An ex-official of Scotland Yard writes in *Reynold's Newspaper*:— Just sixty years ago an upper room in No. 17, Northumberland-street, Strand, was the setting of the concluding scene in one of the most amazing crime-dramas London has known—a drama of plot and passion, of mystery and tragedy which, in its sensationalism, leaves fiction impotently behind.

One July day in 1861 the tenant of this room—one of a suite of offices—was seated before a desk luxuriously smoking a cigar while waiting for his clients. To the world he was known as Mr. "Roberts," a name which failed to disguise his Jewish origin. He was by profession a moneylender—middle-aged, fat, and leaginous; swarthy of face and with cunning, shifty black eyes. And, as he lazily watched the smoke wreaths curling upwards from his cigar, a smile of complacency spread over his face.

Mr. Robert at that moment found the world a very pleasant place to live in. Every day brought a goodly flock of "pigeons" to be plucked. They kept him liberally supplied with all the luxuries he loved. He had a sumptuous home in the suburbs for his wife and family; a snug little nest for a pretty bird in town. He had all his heart could desire in the way of feasting and fun; and his flock of pigeons grew as the years passed, assuring him of a still more luxurious future.

THE YOUNG VICTOR.

Such were the pleasant thoughts that were provoking that smile of self-satisfaction, when his reverie was agreeably disturbed by the entrance of his first client for the day, a glance at whom brought him with ponderous alacrity to his feet. And small wonder; for the lady who was standing timidly in the doorway, as if afraid to enter, was young and beautiful, with the beauty of golden hair, blue eyes, dimpled cheeks, and a complexion as delicately tinted as any wild rose.

"Be pleased to enter, Madame," was Mr. Roberts' greeting as, with a bow and smile, he advanced to conduct his fair visitor to a seat. "In what way may I have the honour of obliging you?" he asked with a still lower bow and sweeter smile, as she sank with a sigh of relief into the proffered chair.

"I have called," said the lady in a low voice and with downcast eyes, "to ask if you would be good enough to lend me a little money." Then, as her courage gradually returned in response to his smiles and words of encouragement, she proceeded to tell her story. She was, she told him, the wife of a Major Murray, and her home was Elm Lodge, Tottenham. Her husband was very good to her and made her a generous allowance; but she had unfortunately got into debt. She had not the heart to tell her trouble to her husband, and would be so glad if Mr. Roberts would lend her a small sum—only £50—just to pacify her most pressing creditors.

"But certainly, my dear Madame," said the moneylender, his face beaming in a smile of pleasing amiability, when she had come to the end of her story. "Nothing, I assure you, could give me greater pleasure. I would gladly advance a much larger sum to a lady so charming." And, as she glanced up at the words and saw the gleaming look in his eyes, a tide of crimson surged into her face and she bent her head in confusion. "What a horrid man!" was her mental comment. "But, after all, what does it matter, so long as he lends me the money. I need never see him again." And when he handed her a cheque for £100 she took it with a few words of thanks and departed, vowing to herself that she would never set eyes on the odious Jew again.

IN THE TOILS.

But Mrs. Murray was not to escape so easily from the man whom she had so innocently caught in the toils of her beauty. A few days later she received a letter from Mr. Roberts begging her to call again—"just for a moment"—to sign a receipt which he had stupidly overlooked at the first interview. To this request she weakly consented—a weakness which she bitterly regretted, for no sooner had she entered the moneylender's office than he seized her hand, and, falling on his knees, poured out his passion to her. "I love you madly," he vowed. "I loved you the moment I first set eyes on your beauty, and I shall know no peace until you are mine. I implore you to take pity on me."

In vain she struggled to free herself from his grasp. In vain she implored him to remember that she was a married woman, and to respect her. He clung passionately, desperately to her. He wept and grovelled and implored, and it was only when, in her despair and fright, she began to shriek for help, that he at last released her, and she was able to fly from the room.

But if she thought that she could escape his persecutions she was mistaken. Every day brought her a passionate letter from him, begging her in pity to come and see him, to give him a word of hope. And, not content to bombard her thus, he became her shadow wherever she went. He dogged her footsteps in the streets; in church or at the theatre, if she glanced round, she saw his hateful face and floating eyes just behind her. When in her husband's company, she went to the Crystal Palace to see Blondin walk on the high rope, she found him standing by her side. "And" as she confessed later, "though he thus made my life one long purgatory, I dared not appeal to my husband for protection, as I certainly might have done, from fear of his anger when he learnt how I had put myself into the man's power."

THE ONLY REAL OBSTACLE.

And the more she eluded him and scorned him the more fiercely was he determined to secure her at any cost. The only real obstacle in his path, he decided in his foolish vanity, was the Major. If he could only somehow remove him his course would be clear, and he was determined to find a way to do this. He had discovered that Major Murray was director of a certain fashionable West End hotel, and also that the directors of that hotel were anxious to raise a loan of £30,000 on the security of the building. And with that knowledge in his possession he proceeded to evolve a plot worthy of Surrey-side melodrama in its palmy days.

On July 12, 1861, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, we read, a civil engineer who occupied an office on the second floor of 17, Northumberland-street, heard pistol shots and cries of "Murder!" and the sound of some heavy instrument striking against a wall.

"When the cry of 'Murder!' was repeated, the engineer ran down to the room from which it appeared to come, and dashed into it. There he saw the moneylender's son, who cried out: 'Oh! someone has murdered father.'"

MURDERED!

In the meantime the police had arrived, and the moneylender was picked up on the floor where he was lying near a great pool of blood, and taken to the hospital, where, within an hour, he had drawn his last breath.

Another man, badly injured, had been seen at a window shooting for help, and eventually he leapt from the window into the yard and thence made his way into the street. He was found to be so badly injured that he also was at once taken to a hospital.

The injured man who had thus dramatically escaped from the scene of tragedy was none other than Major Murray, who had sufficiently recovered, a few days later, to tell a Coroner's jury the following amazing story of his adventures—a story as strange and sensational as any that man has ever survived to tell.

"On Friday morning, the 12th," he major, his head swathed in bandages, told the jury, "I left London Bridge by the penny boat for Hungerford. I crossed the bridge at about half-past eleven. As I was going down the right side of the market, a man came up to me from behind, and said, 'I believe you are speaking to Major Murray?'—I said, 'Yes, that's my name,' and he then said, 'I believe you are a director of the Grosvenor Hotel Company?'—I said, 'Yes, I am; and pray, who are you?' He said, 'My name is Grey.' I had never seen him before in my life. I said, 'How do you know me?' and Grey replied, 'I have seen you at the meetings of the company.' I said, 'Are you a shareholder?' He said, 'No, but I attend the meetings.'"

PREPARING THE GROUND.

"He then went on to say he had a client who had £40,000, and he understood the company wanted to borrow money, and his client was anxious to get the investment. I said I had no power in the matter, as I was only one of ten directors and could do nothing personally. He said he would like me to come to his office and answer a few questions. I asked where his office was, and he said, 'Just round the corner.'"

"He continued talking to me about it, and, by this time we were at the door of his office, and he asked me to step upstairs. He showed me into a back room on the first floor. 'I took a seat, and he then said, 'You will excuse me for one instant,' and quitted the room. I sat with my back to the folding doors. In a minute or so he came back and walked round behind me and began rummaging among the papers on a desk. Presently I felt a slight touch in the back of my neck. There was a report of a pistol, and I dropped off the chair on the ground. I was perfectly paralysed. I could not move any part of my body. My head, however, was quite clear. I was lying with my face to the fender; and when he fired I believe he left the place."

"I was just raising myself on my elbow when he came in again. He walked up behind me and fired a pistol into my right temple. I dropped back on the carpet."

"He either stooped or knelt down close behind me, for I could feel his breath, and he watched close to see if I was dead. I then made up my mind to pretend to be so. I felt that the bleeding was bringing life back to me fast all over my body. I knew if I could get on my feet I should be able to make a fight for it. After he had knelt behind me for some short time, he got up and walked away, and I then opened my eyes and took a look round, and saw a pair of tongs within a few inches of my hand. I seized the tongs and sprang to my feet."

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eyes and took a look round, and saw a pair of tongs within a few inches of my hand. I seized the tongs and sprang to my feet.

A TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

"He was then at the window. Hearing me move, he turned and faced me. I at once rushed at him and made a heavy blow at him with the tongs, which missed. I then seized him short by the middle and made a dash into his chest and face, which knocked him over on his back. I got my knees on his chest and tried to smash his head with the tongs. They were too long, and he grasped them in both his hands firmly."

"Then followed a terrible struggle on the floor, each of us straining every muscle almost to bursting point to gain the mastery. But he was quite as strong as I; strive as I would, I could not get in a disabling blow. As I could not use the tongs effectively at such close quarters, I looked round as I struggled for something more handy, and, seeing an empty bottle just within reach on the floor, I seized it and hit him with all my force on the forehead."

"As he still clung tenaciously to me I struck him again and again until at last his clutch relaxed, and I was able to stagger to my feet. Thinking that he was now sufficiently disabled, I tried to get out of the room, but the door was locked."

"I then went through the folding doors of the front room and tried that way, but that door was locked, too. In coming back through the folding doors, to my amazement I met him again face to face, walking towards me. I took a step back in order to get a full swing, and his arm on the head again with the tongs. He fell forward on his face through the folding doors as if he was dead."

"I then threw up the window, got out on the window sill, and dropped into the yard below. I clambered over the wall to the next house, got through the passage, opened the door, and went into the street, and was taken to the hospital."

"That is all I have to say," concluded the Major, "except to add that I had no wish whatever to kill the man. I only fought in self-defence, to save my own life."

And that the jury were satisfied with the truth of his remarkable story was proved by their verdict, which was "Justifiable Homicide."

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF

If you want a clear head and good digestion, you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as it is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails, you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Without pure blood health is impossible. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it is the only medicine that can be taken without causing any harm. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it is the only medicine that can be taken without causing any harm. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it is the only medicine that can be taken without causing any harm.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914

100 YEARS

JOHN HADDON

AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED. CASE ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON

AND CO.

Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents.

SALESMAN SQUARE LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.	
Apr. 30—D.L.	Haiching.
May 1—O.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
1—O.S.N.	Wingwang.
1—O.S.N.	Wingwang.
2—O.S.N.	Wingwang.
3—O.S.N.	Wingwang.
3—O.S.N.	Wingwang.
3—O.S.N.	Wingwang.
3—O.S.N.	Wingwang.
3—O.S.N.	Wingwang.

AMGY.	
Apr. 30—D.L.	Haiching.
May 1—O.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
3—D.L.	Sinkiang.
3—O.S.K.	Sinkiang.
3—D.L.	Sinkiang.
3—D.L.	Sinkiang.

FOOCHOW.	
Apr. 30—D.L.	Haiching.
May 1—O.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
3—D.L.	Sinkiang.
3—D.L.	Sinkiang.

SHANGHAI.	
Apr. 30—O.S.N.	Hopson.
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
1—O.S.N.	Hopson.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.	
Apr. 30—O.S.N.	Hopson.

TIENSIN.	
Apr. 30—O.S.N.	Hopson.
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.

TSINGTAO.	
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
5—O.S.N.	Hopson.

KEELUNG.	
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.

TAKAO.	
May 5—O.S.N.	Hopson.

PUKOW.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.	
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
5—O.S.N.	Hopson.

SAIGON.	
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
18—O.S.N.	Hopson.

BANGKOK.	
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
3—O.S.N.	Hopson.

SINGAPORE.	
Apr. 30—O.S.N.	Hopson.
May 1—O.S.N.	Hopson.
18—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.	
May 23—A.L.	Hopson.
June 4—C.M.	Hopson.

MANILA.	
May 23—A.L.	Hopson.
June 4—C.M.	Hopson.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

CALCUTTA.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.	
Apr. 30—O.S.N.	Hopson.
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

JAPAN PORTS.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

LIVERPOOL.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

HAMBURG.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

LONDON.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

PARIS.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

BRUSSELS.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

ANTWERP.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

ROTTERDAM.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

AMSTERDAM.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

BRUXELLES.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

LONDON.	
May 3—O.S.N.	Hopson.
10—O.S.N.	Hopson.
13—O.S.N.	Hopson.
19—O.S.N.	Hopson.
21—O.S.N.	Hopson.

A MODERN PSYCHE.

BATHS IN WHISKY.

AMUSING PROHIBITION STORIES.

Whatever its other virtues, prohibition in America is certainly responsible for some amusing stories. Here are a few "dry" anecdotes: The police at Greenville, S. C. discovered a 75 gallon capacity whisky distillery in full operation at the home of Mr. George Hall, in a residential quarter. A siphon suction emptied the liquor through facets into a bathtub. When officers arrived a woman hopped into the tub and splashed around in an effort to throw off suspicion, but the odor of the liquor was too strong. Thieves drained the alcohol of all the pickled snakes in the museum of natural history at the University of Alabama. Enough alcohol was secured to carry on good-sized liquor business.

MILLIONAIRE'S NIECE.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

CLARA SMITH WAS ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER OF HER UNCLE, JAKE HAMMON, THE MILLIONAIRE OIL MAGNATE OF OKLAHOMA, WHOM SHE SHOT AT A HOTEL SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. HER STORY HAS SINCE BEEN FOLLOWED WITH EAGER INTEREST BY THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. THE DEFENCE WAS THAT THE GIRL WAS PROTECTING HERSELF AGAINST A BRUTAL ATTACK BY HER UNCLE, WITH WHOM SHE HAD LIVED, AS SHE ALLEGED, IN A STATE OF ABJECT TERROR FOR YEARS PAST, SINCE HE TOOK HER FROM SCHOOL AND FORCED HER TO BECOME HIS MISTRESS. HER STATEMENT THAT HAMMON WAS DRUNK AT THE TIME OF THE SHOOTING WAS ACCEPTED BY THE JURY, WHO FOUND A VERDICT IN HER FAVOUR AFTER FORTY MINUTES' DELIBERATION.

IN DECEMBER THE GIRL SAID SHE KILLED HAMMON WHEN HE ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF LEAVING HER TO GO BACK TO HIS WIFE. MISS HAMMON IS A COUSIN OF THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE, AND HAMMON REALIZED THE VALUE OF THIS RELATIONSHIP TO HIS OWN POLITICAL FUTURE. BUT MR. HAMMON IS WELL KNOWN AS A "HOME" DOMESTIC MAN TO WHOM SUCH A SCANDAL WOULD BE DISTASTEFUL. A GIRL WAS THEREFORE SACRIFICED. A DIARY WAS FOUND AFTER THE GIRL'S FLIGHT TO TEXAS. IN IT SHE WRITES "ANY OTHER GIRL OR WOMAN WHO MAY BE READY TO EMBARK ON THE SEA OF COMPANIONSHIP WITH A MAN."

"KNOW YOUR MAN," SHE WROTE, "KNOW THE SIDE THAT COMES TO LIFE ONLY IN THE PRESENCE OF FOUR WALLS. KNOW HIM AT HIS WORST BEFORE YOU SELL YOUR SOUL AND BECOME EVER AFTERWARD HIS SLAVE."

"COMPLETE" DOMESTIC.

WHAT THE MERRY MONARCH'S SERVING MAIDS KNEW.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF A DOMESTIC SERVANT IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II. WAS DESCRIBED BY MISS ALICE CLARK AT A GATHERING OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

THE "COMPLETE SERVING MAID," SHE SAID, ACCORDING TO A CONTEMPORARY WRITER, HAD TO CARRY HERSELF WELL, TO BRING RECIPES FOR PRESERVING AND CONSERVING; BE SKILLED IN READING AND ARITHMETIC AND THE ART OF CARVING; AND SHE HAD TO KNOW ALL ABOUT PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY. "IF SHE OBSERVED ALL THESE THINGS," ADDED THE WRITER, "THEN SHE MIGHT, IN TIME, BECOME A GOOD MISTRESS."

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, APRIL 29, 1931.

On London—

Bank, Wire—

On demand—

30 days sight—

4 months sight—

Documentary 4 months sight—

On Paris—

On demand—

Credits, 4 months sight—

On New York—

On demand—

Credits, 60 days sight—

On Bombay—

On demand—

On Calcutta—

On demand—

On Singapore—

On demand—

On Manila—

On demand—

On Shanghai—

On demand—

30 days sight (private paper)

On Yokohama—

On demand—

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per leaf)—

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)—

Silver (per oz)—

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.—

10—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

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On demand—

On demand—

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On demand—

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On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

On demand—

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. — 10

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. — 15

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. — 15

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon — 15

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. — 10

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. — 15

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. — 15

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. — 15

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. — 10

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. — 10

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. — 15

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. — 10

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. — 10

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. — 10

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. — 10

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight — 10

NIGHT CARS on Week days.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. — 10

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. — 15

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. — 15

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon — 15

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. — 10

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. — 15

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. — 15

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. — 15

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. — 10

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. — 10

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. — 15

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. — 10

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. — 10

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. — 10

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. — 10

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight — 10

NIGHT CARS on Week days.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. — 10

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. — 15

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. — 15

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon — 15

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. — 10

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. — 15

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. — 15

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. — 15

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. — 10

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. — 10

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. — 15

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. — 10

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. — 10

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. — 10

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. — 10

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight — 10

NIGHT CARS on Week days.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.0

